

# Slaughtered Beyond any Mercy!

Fresh, Clean, Seasonable Merchandise is being Slaughtered at almost any price to get them out of the way. It is a case where we must do it.

## WE GOT TO SELL OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS!

We are not selling out to replenish more goods, and to remain in the Clothing Business; this is a Clean Sell Out to go out of it. A chance like this will never present itself in Vinita again where you can get goods at the beginning of the season at your own figures. Everybody looking for big profits at the beginning of the season, which any dealer is entitled to.

## Our Profits not Thought of.... Cost Not Taken into Consideration.

We are more than willing to give our profits to the public. Everybody and anybody take advantage of this Great Quitting Sale. It is certainly to everybody's advantage not to wait. They can't be any cheaper. Come now while they last. Your one dollar will do the work of three. Come and look over before you buy unless you think more of some dealers than you do of your hard earned cash. Come and ask for these Suits and Overcoats herewith advertised, and it will readily convince you of our facts.

Men's Suits, this season's goods, worth \$6.00, go now at	\$2.98
" " in Scotch Tweeds and Cashmeres, worth \$7.50 and \$8.00, go now at	4.50
" " in Square and Round Sacks, cheap at 10.00 and 12.00, go now at	6.00
" " Black and Blue-Black Clay Worsted, cheap at 13.00 and 15.00	9.50
Overcoats, worth 3.50 and 4.00, go at	2.50
Long Ulsters, in a variety of colors, worth 6.00	3.50
Blue and Brown Beaver Dress Overcoats, worth 10.00 and 12.00	6.50
Extra Fine Chinchilla Ulsters, this year's make, worth 15.00 to 20.00	9.50

Hundreds of others too numerous to mention. Boys and Childrens Suits and Overcoats go from 75c up. WE MUST SELL OUT TO QUIT.

## Model Clothing Boot and Shoe House, Under Western Hotel, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

### IRRATIONAL REPORTE.

Too Much Intelligence in the Light and Flippant Tone.

While it may be counted a distinctly commendable trait in the enlightened human being to be held by others at what he knows to be his own value, it is also true that this symptom has lately manifested a certain morbidness bearing the same relation to its sounder manifestation that irritation does to normal sensitiveness. This morbid trait has been defined by a recent writer as nothing else than a "preposterous alertness; an apparent fear to be caught napping or lounging in any of your intellectual outposts, as if your immediate response to a signal were a matter of life and death, and a kind of febrile activity were that for which you were chiefly anxious to be esteemed."

The first and worst result of this peculiar epidemic is the reduction of rational conversation to a process of repartee. If, proportionately, the same time and strength were applied by a single European nation in keeping up their armaments as some of the victims of the complaint waste in trying to be perpetually ready for their interlocutor, a conquest of the entire continent would be comparatively easy. There are people of whom one can not ask what o'clock it is without their feeling it a necessity to reply in an epigram, instead of simple "half past one."

Of course this is an extreme case; but there are people all about us with whom rational talk on any subject is impossible. The worst of it is that the companion of one of these victims is apt to encourage the thing in spite of himself. "If a man will fence, or play checkers, or match coins with you (lest you may think he can't do it), instead of getting at what you both want, human nature can not always refrain from taking an interest in the game, even to your own subsequent annoyance." We should not advise persons who find their regard for their interlocutor's opinion in this irritated condition to sadden conversation by solemnly asking themselves, upon every temptation to repartee, whether on the whole their intelligence might not be equally proved by speaking simply to the subject in hand. The natural impulses deserve to have their own way once in a while, and as a rule they will be found to be honest and sensible guides.—Boston Budget.

### CANDY AT HOME.

The Domestic Article Preferable to Store Stock.

It is a pretty, hospitable practice to keep an ornamental bonbon box of china, filled with compacted sweets, on the drawing-room table, to present to calling guests. These bonbons are doubly acceptable when they are homemade candies, rivaling in delicacy the finest French confectionery. If you have once mastered the art of making fondant, you have at your command materials for a variety of delicious candies. This French cream fondant, recipes for which have frequently been given, is made of two pounds of sugar and a cup of water, boiled in a bright saucepan—tin, copper, graniteware or aluminum—until a little drop rolled between the fingers forms a soft, creamy ball. When this stage is reached, beat the syrup thoroughly until it is cool enough to be molded with the hands. Then work it as you would dough on a stone platter, or marble board, if you have it. This fondant will keep for a long time if it is kept in a cool place. It can be melted out at any time by setting it in a cup of

### BEAUTIFY THE HOME.

The Farmer's Life May Thus Be Rendered

If asked to mention some way for making life on the farm attractive to the children I should very certainly suggest among other things the gradual beautifying of the old home by ways and means that are within the reach of every farmer's family. It often seems strange to me that men and women can go on year after year, living amid homely surroundings in the country without once trying to bring a bit of natural beauty into the aspect of things about the home and the farm. One may drive through even those portions of many cities where day laborers have erected their tiny, inexpensive little homes, and see the proud owners, the father back from his day's work, the children, the mother, perhaps, with a baby in her arms, all intent on adding some little touch of beauty to the few rods of land they can call their own. It may be a shrub or a small tree that has been secured, and is being carefully set out by the side of the walk, or a vine is being trained up over the side of the little house to add grace and beauty to it. With regret I have to confess that rarely see anything of this kind on the farms throughout the country, where natural advantages are abundant, and where a little work in beautifying a place will give such wonderful results.

From my own experience I know there is nothing that will appeal more strongly to the interest of a farmer's boy than to enlist his sympathies and assist him in an attempt to fix up the old place. And nothing, I am sure, will so surely arouse his love for home, and the work done there, as the making of the home, with his co-operation, a place that he can be proud of. How many boys and girls are there who, when they are asked to take a walk with their father, or to go to the store, will go with a sullen, grumpy expression, and will not return until they are tired and hungry, and will not say a word about the home, or the work done there, or the making of the home, with his co-operation, a place that he can be proud of. How many boys and girls are there who, when they are asked to take a walk with their father, or to go to the store, will go with a sullen, grumpy expression, and will not return until they are tired and hungry, and will not say a word about the home, or the work done there, or the making of the home, with his co-operation, a place that he can be proud of.

### Two Corporations Clash.

"This bill," protested the man at the window, "calls for two dollars and sixty-four cents for gas burned in June, and there wasn't anybody in the house during the entire month, to my certain knowledge." The meter tells a different story, sir," replied the cashier at the gas company's office, "and we have to go by the meter; two dollars and sixty-four cents it says it is." "Well, I'll pay it," said the other, taking out his pocketbook with great apparent reluctance. "Your name, I think, is Ruggles. Here is your bill for last February, amounting to two dollars and ninety-six cents. We have called your attention to it several times, but you have always refused to pay it on the ground that you did not know any ice was left at your door during that month, and you didn't need it. It wasn't our fault if you didn't know it. The books show that the ice was left there, and we have to go by our books. The difference is thirty-two cents, and if you will just hand over the amount."

### He Was Mistaken.

Magistrate (to elderly witness)—You are, madam? Witness—Thirty. "Thirty what?" "Years."

"Thanks; I thought it might be months."—Texas Siftings.

—A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but can not receive great ones.—Chesterfield.

### THE REASONS WHY.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Cannot Take Place in This Territory.

To those who have favored having the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight take place in this territory the following communication will be of interest:

United States Indian Service, Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 16, 1895. Capt. Thomas H. Knight, U. S. Indian Police, Union Agency, Vinita, I. T. Sir: Inclosed, herewith, find a copy of a letter of instructions addressed to me from the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs, in reference to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight which its managers are endeavoring to bring off within this agency. You are directed, hereby, to obey the said instructions in letter and in spirit, and to use the diligence in ascertaining when and where said prize fight is to come off, and to promptly arrest all parties, principles and managers, who may be engaged in the same, and to remove them, at once, beyond the limits of this agency, over the nearest state line, without further orders from me; and if you should need assistance, you will wire me and call for such aid as you may think proper under such circumstances.

You will not be deterred from the discharge of your duties because you have been heretofore threatened, by lawless editors, with a coat of tar and feathers, and with hanging, nor because you have been denounced as an associate for the Daltons and other outlaws; but you will carry out these instructions without fear, favor, or affection; and if said editors, their aiders and abettors, should interfere with you in the execution of this order, you will treat them as I have directed you to deal with the said Corbett and Fitzsimmons and their trainers and managers.

Wise me at any time of the movements of parties who are endeavoring to participate said prize fight in this agency. You are further advised that I understand that said prize fight must come off on the 31st of this month. You must always remember that in the enforcement of an order from this agency, you are officers of the United States and will always enforce such orders with all the humanity and kindness that the circumstances will permit, and in no instance be guilty of any conduct that will bring discredit upon the Indian Service. "Be just and fear not." Very Respectfully, D. M. WIDOM, U. S. Indian Agent.

### THE USE OF VEILS.

They May Be Useful as Well as Ornamental.

The primary object in using a veil is not to conceal the face, but to hide the wearer from the recognition of her friends, though in the east, where the veil is a shrouding mantle worn infrequently by females of every rank and condition, it is a necessary part of the reason for its assumption. With no woman desires to put on an air of mystery or in any way disguise herself by the wearing of a veil. She puts it on because it is a lightening of her beauty; her eyes, her lips, and her hair, must be owned, looking prettier and softer and more bewitching through the film of lace or gauze, which is tied over them, not so much a mask as a ornament. The veil receives a quantity of dust in its meshes, and which would otherwise sift into the minute pores and lacelike meshes of the superficial skin. A dainty woman dislikes to face dust and wind without the protection of her veil. Let her be ever so charmingly arrayed, she can arrive nowhere without dust and stain, and with her hair in nice order, unless she dons a bit of net or chiffon, and thus hides her face.

### In a Hurry.

"It's a rapid age," said the big policeman, thoughtfully. "A terribly rapid age. Everybody's in a hurry."

"What's the matter, now?" inquired the man who was waiting for a street car.

"Why, we've got the trolley car, haven't we?"

"Yes."

"And the cable-car fender?"

"To be sure."

"And the cigarettes?"

"Quite so."

"And yet you read in the papers every day about people so blamed impatient that they go and commit suicide."

### CHARGES AGAINST KILGORE.

Details of Allegations Against Indian Territory Judge.

Washington, Oct. 7. As the attorneys who are pushing the charges against Judge Kilgore of Indian Territory are making such positive efforts to bring the matter contained in their charges to public attention, it may be well to aid them in making known all that they have to say as speedily as possible.

W. O. Davis, the attorney who is at the head of the opposition to Judge Kilgore, has circulated a pamphlet containing the charges, which in some cases are said to be for use before the senate committee on the judiciary when it sits upon the confirmation of Judge Kilgore, and in other cases, is for use as a brief before the supreme court. A petition has been sent to the clerk of the court for presentation to the court when it meets, for leave to file a motion for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of W. H. Featherstone and J. S. Addington, now in the custody of Marshal Stowe of Oklahoma, by order of Judge Kilgore, for contempt of court.

The alleged contempt of court for which Messrs. Featherstone and Addington were placed in custody was committed during the hearing of the case of the Armour Banking company against J. S. Addington in Judge Kilgore's court. According to their petition, the Armour Bros. Banking company as a judgment creditor of J. P. Addington brought suit in June last for the appointment of a receiver for a quantity of live stock; that the receiver was appointed as asked for; that J. S. Addington made answer to the complaint that the property was his own, subject to a mortgage held by W. H. Featherstone; that they have endeavored to secure the vacation of said receivership, in which effort occurred the matter leading to their confinement.

The petition recites in detail the proceedings having that culmination, from which it appears that the judge referred the case to Ed ward Hobby, whom he appointed master in chancery for that purpose, and announced that he would grant no relief to either party except upon advice and recommendation of said chancellor. According to the petition, the chancellor said he could not properly advise the judge on the answer and affidavits filed by the petitioners but that they must produce their witnesses before him. The petitioners held that the master had no jurisdiction over the case, and they requested a hearing by the judge. In the meantime the master filed his report and asked for extra compensation. Judge Kilgore subsequently agreed to hear the case, but soon after repented of such agreement, and in the absence of the petitioners allowed the master \$250 and decreed that they should not have any relief until the money was paid by them. Upon their refusal to pay the master the petitioners were adjudged in contempt and were remanded to the custody of the marshal. The petition concludes as follows:

"Your petitioners further alleged that their advisers believe that said Edwin Hobby has no jurisdiction in said cause, for it had never been referred to him, or even reached that stage where it could be lawfully referred, and the said Hobby was a mere usurper and a person who stood in the way and obstructed the passage to the courthouse; that by parleying with one, who wrongfully obstructs the way to the court, as did Edwin Hobby, they incurred no legal liability and made no contract, express or implied, to pay the debt, and the judge at the chambers cannot arbitrarily, without notice and in the absence of the parties, audit the claim and imprison your petitioners until it is paid; that the order directing them to pay Hobby \$250 was made without authority, and is illegal and void, and cannot be made the basis of proceedings against your petitioners for contempt; that to first take their property from them without notice and next require them to pay \$250, which they did not owe, as the price of a hearing is not due process of law, and said order, therefore, is null and void; that before they can be imprisoned for alleged contempt a written mittimus should issue, directed to the marshal, naming and specifying the charge and reciting the particulars thereof, which has not been done in this case; that the question of law arising from a complaint and answer as to whether a receivership should be vacated or retained is for the decision of the judge and not for his labors in reaching a conclusion he is paid a salary, and that if the judge needs or requires advice from any other source it is his duty to pay the same out of his salary and not make it a tax upon the litigants, and the attempt to do so, as in this case, is illegal and void."

A man named Geo. Levering died at Muskogee recently from morphine poison, whether taken by accident or with suicidal intent being unknown.

Sam Peel, attorney for the Chickasaws, advises those people to by all means hear all propositions the Dawes commission has to make. He also intimates that the whites have got in between the commission and the Indians and are confounding the tongues of both.

Bill McClellan is in charge of the treasurer's guards during the intruder payment.

### ALLOTMENTS CALLED FOR.

Indian Conference Expresses Itself Strongly Against Tribal System.

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 12. At the meeting of the Dawes Association yesterday, ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts read a strong paper on the Indian Territory. He said that the territory was surrounded by great states and immigration was pouring in like a flood. Some 300,000 white people are now living in the territory, he said, but they have no interest in so much as a foot of the soil, and their children are excluded from the public schools. The Indians are no further advanced than they were when they came to the territory and they are preyed upon by the white men. It was time that the government took a hand in this matter. General Morgan, ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, indorsed what the senator had said.

Before adjournment, the conference adopted the following resolution: "We reaffirm the utterances of past years that the reservation system is an insuperable obstacle to civilization and should be abolished, the tribal organizations destroyed, the lands allotted in severalty, the Indians intermingled with the whites and the Indians treated as other men. Until the Indian comes into complete citizenship of his allotment he should have the special protection of the federal government, special federal officers should be endowed with magisterial authority for administration of local justice, the bureau should have power and means to employ counsel for the legal protection of his rights. He should be guarded by adequate legislation from the land robbers, the gambler and the liquor dealer. The taxes otherwise due on the allotment of an Indian citizen, so long as by a title his land is exempt, should be provided for out of the Indian funds in the hands of the government or out of the general treasury. No Indian tribe should be transferred from one reservation to another without its consent. Rations should be given only where required by existing treaty stipulations to avert imminent starvation. Distribution of money per capita is often disastrous and should be made with increased caution. The nation is under sacred obligation to exercise its sovereignty by extending over the 300,000 whites and 50,000 so-called Indians in the Indian Territory the same restraints and protection of government that other parts of the country enjoy. We congratulate the country upon the evidence which the history of the past year has afforded that it is the purpose of the department to administer the Indian bureau upon sound civil service principles."

### General Frank Armstrong.

General Frank Armstrong returned yesterday from Tishomingo where they went in answer to an invitation from the Chickasaw council to come to Tishomingo and submit any proposition that they might desire to submit to that government. The commissioners made them a talk and informed them that they had no propositions to submit, but were here for the purpose of receiving propositions from the Indians. They told them they could not treat with their council but if any steps were taken toward reaching an agreement with the commissioners and the U. S. government it must be through a commission appointed by a commission or not. The Dawes commission expects to move its headquarters to Ft. Smith at once. They say it will be harder for them in case they are called on to attend the Choctaw council and for some other work they may have to do while in the territory.—Atoka Citizen.

### Chow Chow Recipe.

Take green tomatoes, cut a thin slice off each end, then cut the rest in slices, place in a stone jar, first a layer of tomatoes then over this sprinkle salt; another layer adding more salt and so on until all the tomatoes are used. Let the tomatoes stand in this brine about twenty-four hours. Drain brine off, chop, not too fine, after which squeeze all the brine out, placing tomatoes in a gallon crock and to each gallon of tomatoes add two of chopped cabbage. Place cabbage and tomatoes in a cooking vessel (I used a seventeen quart granite iron dishpan placing small stones beneath the pan to keep it from being too near the stove) cover with the best apple vinegar and put on the stove. Now add the spices: Two thirds of a cup of mixed spices, (I bought mine at Thompson's in Vinita) one fourth of cup of white mustard, seed, one table spoon of celery seed, two table spoons full of allspice and same of cloves, one half box of yellow mustard a pint of brown sugar and three pods of red pepper. Let it cook three hours stirring frequently and adding vinegar when necessary.

### E. J. McNaught.

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